

(B. A. I. Order 301)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPOSITORY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF
DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK AND OTHER ANIMALS INTO
THE UNITED STATES*Effective on and after May 1, 1927*U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1927.

Under authority of sections 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes" (26 Stat. 414), as amended June 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 774); and of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture more effectually to suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes" (32 Stat. 791), the following regulations, which for the purpose of identification are designated as B. A. I. Order 301, are issued, superseding previous regulations on the same subject known and designated as B. A. I. Order 281, and all amendments thereto, and shall become and be effective on May 1, 1927.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Definitions

REGULATION 1. Whenever in these regulations the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Department.—The United States Department of Agriculture.

Bureau.—The Bureau of Animal Industry of the department.

Animals.—Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, and dogs, and it may include, when so ordered by the chief of bureau, any domestic animals which may be offered for importation.

Cattle.—Animals of the bovine species.

Sheep.—Animals of the ovine species.

Goats.—Animals of the caprine species.

Ruminants.—All animals which chew the cud, or regurgitate a portion of their food for a second mastication in process of digestion, such as cattle, buffaloes of various kinds, sheep, goats, deer, antelope of all varieties, camels, dromedaries, alpacas, llamas, and giraffes.

Swine.—The domestic hog, and wild boar, the wart hog, the water hog, and other varieties of wild hogs.

Horses.—Horses, mules, and asses.

Contagious diseases.—Glanders and farcy, dourine, distemper or strangles, epizootic and ulcerative lymphangitis, anthrax, contagious pleuropneumonia, splenetic or Texas fever, tubercleculsis, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, surra, variola, foot rot, scabies, hog cholera, swine plague, swine erysipelas, and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, and other animals.

Cattle ticks.—Ticks that are carriers of the infection of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever.

Inspector.—An inspector of the bureau.

Inspected.—Examined by an inspector of the bureau.

Country of origin.—The country in which the animals offered for importation into the United States have been kept for 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the United States.

District of origin.—The district in which the animals offered for importation into the United States have been kept for 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the United States.

Premises of origin.—The premises on which the animals offered for importation into the United States have been kept for 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the United States.

General Prohibition

REGULATION 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall import or bring into the United States any of the animals covered by these regulations except in accordance with the provisions thereof; nor shall any such animal or animals be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with these regulations.

Prohibition Upon Sea Stores Livestock

REGULATION 3. No vessel having on board, as sea stores, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine, which originated in a region in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, shall enter any port of the United States.

Ports Designated for the Importation of Animals

REGULATION 4. Paragraph 1. With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury the following-named ports and subports are hereby designated as quarantine stations, and all ruminants and swine except those from Canada and those transported by land from Mexico shall be entered through said stations, viz: On the Atlantic seaboard: Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Jacksonville, Fla.; San Juan, Porto Rico; New Orleans, La.; and Galveston, Tex. On the Pacific seaboard: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Calif.; Astoria, Oreg.; Port Townsend, Wash.; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Par. 2. The following-named stations, in addition to those specified in paragraph 1 of this regulation, are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada and animals transported by land from Mexico, viz: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, and El Paso, Tex.; Nogales, Ariz.; Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif.; Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Mars Hill, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren, Madawaska, Frenchville, Port Kent, Jackman, and Haleb, Me.; Beecher Falls (Canaan), Island Pond, North Troy, Newport, Richford, St. Albans, Swanton, and Alburg, Vt.; Rouses Point, Mooers Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogansburg, Nyando, Louisville Landing, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Pembina and Portal, N. Dak.; Scobey and Sweetgrass, Mont.; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Northport, Laurier, Danville, Perry, Oroville, Molson, Chopaka, Sumas, Blaine, Seattle, and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska. In special cases other stations may be designated under this paragraph by the chief of bureau with the concurrence of the customs authorities.

Permits for Ruminants and Swine¹

REGULATION 5. For ruminants and swine intended for importation into the United States from any part of the world except Canada, and except by land from Mexico, there shall first be obtained from the Secretary of Agri-

¹ United States consuls should give clearance papers or certificates for ruminants and swine from their districts intended for exportation to the United States only upon presentation of permits as provided in regulation 5, with date of probable shipment and destination corresponding to said permits, and in no case for a number in excess of that mentioned therein. When such shipments originate in the interior of a foreign country these permits should be submitted to the consul of that district and through the forwarding agent to the consul at the port of embarkation.

culture by the importer a permit in two sections, one for presentation to the American consul at the port of shipment, the other for presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry specified therein, providing for reception of the said animals at the specified port on the date prescribed for their arrival or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which time the permit shall be void. A permit shall in no case be available for the landing of animals at any port of entry other than the one mentioned therein, nor shall such animals be eligible for entry if shipped from or through any other foreign port than that designated in the permit. Permits will be issued for entry at such port as the importer may elect, so far as quarantine facilities are available, but in no case shall permits for importation be granted in excess of the accommodations provided at any port.

Certificates for Ruminants and Swine

REGULATION 6. All ruminants and swine offered for importation into the United States from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, shall be accompanied by a certificate from the chief government veterinary officer of the country of origin stating that such animals have been kept in said country for 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period of 60 days has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however*, That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, so far as it relates to contagious pleuropneumonia, may specify the freedom from such disease of the district of origin only: *And provided further*, That certificates for wild ruminants and wild swine for exhibition purposes, may specify freedom of the district of origin only from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra. The certificate shall also show in the case of swine that for 60 days next preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin no hog cholera, swine plague, or erysipelas has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

Tuberculin Test for Cattle

REGULATION 7. All cattle offered for importation into the United States shall be accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin-test certificate of an official veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin: *Provided*, That the testing of cattle from Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be governed by the regulations hereinafter specifically provided for those countries: *And provided further*, That in the case of cattle offered for importation from the Channel Islands the tuberculin-test certificate of the official veterinarian of the island from which such cattle were shipped will be accepted. A subsequent tuberculin test of cattle from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be made by an inspector at the port of entry during the last 10 days of the quarantine period as specified in regulation 12. Tuberculin tests at ports of entry may be applied by one or more of the methods approved by the chief of bureau.

Presentation of Papers to Collector of Customs

REGULATION 8. The certificates and affidavits required by these regulations shall, upon arrival of the animals at the port of entry, be presented by the importer to the collector of customs at said port.

Inspection at Port of Entry

REGULATION 9. Except as provided in regulations 27, 28, 37, and 41, all horses, ruminants, and swine offered for importation into the United States shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from disease and not to have been exposed to any contagious disease shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other provisions of these regulations. Animals found to be affected with a contagious disease or to have been exposed thereto shall be refused entry and shall be dealt with thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890. (See page 13 of this order.) Such portions of the cargo of the vessel, or the vessel itself, on which such animals arrived as have been exposed to those animals or their

emanations shall be subjected, under the direction of the inspector in charge at the port of entry, to disinfection in such manner as may be considered necessary by said inspector before the cargo is allowed to land.

Articles Accompanying Animals

REGULATION 10. No litter, fodder, or other aliment, nor any crates, boxes, ropes, straps, chains, girths, blankets, poles, buckets, or other things used for or about the animals governed by these regulations, and no manure shall be landed from any vessel except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

Movement from Vessels to Quarantine Station

REGULATION 11. Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants and swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from the wharves to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, which cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision by the carrier moving such cars, boats, or vehicles immediately after such use. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across the public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

Period of Quarantine¹

REGULATION 12. *Paragraph 1.* All cattle imported into the United States from any part of the world except Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be quarantined for a period of not less than 60 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. Cattle imported from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands shall be quarantined for a period of not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

Par. 2. Swine and ruminants, other than cattle, from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be quarantined for a period of not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the chief of bureau to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

Par. 3. The period of quarantine for animals from Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be as hereinafter provided for animals from those specific countries. Horses and dogs shall be subject to quarantine as hereinafter provided for those specific animals.

Feed and Attendants for Animals²

REGULATION 13. Importers of animals subject to quarantine under these regulations shall arrange for their care, feeding, and handling from the time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine and at ports where facilities are not maintained by the bureau they shall provide

¹ Importers of animals for breeding purposes intended to be entered free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 1506 of the tariff act of September 21, 1922, will not be required to give the bond or stipulation for the production of registry certificates provided for by the customs regulations until the end of the quarantine period, in order that they may avail themselves of such period to procure from the Department of Agriculture the required certificates of pure breeding. Upon release from quarantine the inspector in charge of the quarantine station shall furnish each owner a certificate showing fulfillment of quarantine requirements. Animals will not be released from quarantine except upon notice from the collector of customs that all requirements of the customs regulations relative to their entry have been complied with by the importer.

² Owners are required by law to bear expenses of quarantine (section 7, act of August 30, 1890).

suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector at the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to supply feed and attendants, the said inspector will furnish the same. The feed and care so furnished shall be at the expense of the owner of the animals, and the charges therefor shall be a lien on the animals. After the expiration of one-third of the quarantine period, if payment has not been made, the owners of the animals will be notified by the inspector that if said charges are not immediately paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment, the animals will be sold at public auction at the expiration of the period of quarantine to pay the expense of feed and care during that period. Notice of the sale will be published in a newspaper published in the county where the quarantine station is located. The day of sale will be after the expiration of the quarantine period, and the sale will be made at such place as may be designated by the said inspector. From the proceeds of the sale an amount equal to the charges for feed and care of the animals and the expense of the sale will be covered into the United States Treasury, and the remainder, if any, will be held for the owners; but if not called for at the end of six months from the date of sale, this balance will be likewise deposited in the United States Treasury.

Restrictions Upon Visitors and Sales at Quarantine Stations

REGULATION 14. Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine inclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine: *Provided, however*, That an importer, his accredited agent, or veterinarian may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and on the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers of registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon special written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

Disposal of Milk

REGULATION 15. Milk or cream from animals quarantined under these regulations shall not be used by any persons other than those in charge of such animals, nor fed to any other animals than those within the same lot without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station, and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

Disposal of Manure

REGULATION 16. No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing the same.

Appearance of Disease in Quarantine

REGULATION 17. If any disease of a contagious nature shall appear among animals during the quarantine period, especial precautions shall be taken to prevent spread of the infection to other livestock in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of as the chief of bureau may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease and the gravity of the affection.

Horses, Accompanying Forage, and Equipment

REGULATION 18. All horses imported into the United States from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies shall be accompanied by the certificate of a veterinary officer of the national

government of the country of origin to the effect that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the preceding 60 days, and that so far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine, glanders, farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, or ulcerative lymphangitis has occurred in the locality or localities where the horse or horses have been kept during such period. Horses arriving at a port of entry unaccompanied by the certificate aforesaid, if otherwise eligible for importation, may upon permission first secured from the chief of bureau be entered subject to such quarantine and blood or other tests as he may direct, and even though accompanied by said certificate other horses, when deemed necessary by the chief of bureau, may be so quarantined and tested. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to land, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States. When no disease is discoverable in an importation of horses, the hay, straw, or other forage accompanying them may remain on board the ship to be returned: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a vessel carrying cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine from the United States on the return voyage, such material shall be stored in the vessel in a place and manner approved by the said inspector and shall not be used in the feeding or bedding of animals exported.

Dogs Used in the Handling of Livestock

REGULATION 19. Collie, shepherd, and other dogs imported into the United States from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, countries of Central America, and the West Indies, and which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm (*Taenia caninus*), and if found infested with such tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of an inspector to free them from such tapeworm infestation.

CANADA

Declaration of Purpose

REGULATION 20. For all cattle, sheep, goats, and swine offered for importation into the United States from Canada there shall be presented to the collector of customs at the time of entry a statement signed by the owner or importer showing clearly the purpose for which said animals are to be imported.

Animals from Foreign Countries Entered Through Canada

REGULATION 21. Horses, cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine which have been shipped into Canada from foreign countries may be imported direct from the Canadian port of arrival subject to inspection at the port of entry, if accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating that they have met all requirements of the Canadian regulations governing their importation into and quarantine in Canada.

Animals for Slaughter

REGULATION 22. Animals imported from Canada into the United States for slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry or upon special permission obtained from the chief of bureau they may be consigned to other points and there slaughtered within the period aforesaid.

Cattle

REGULATION 23. *Paragraph 1. Cattle from accredited herds.*—Cattle from Canadian tuberculosis-free accredited herds offered for importation from Canada into the United States shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian Government showing that the cattle are from such herds which have been tested for tuberculosis within one year from the date of importation. The certificate

shall give the date of the last tuberculin test applied to said cattle, place of testing, and the description of the cattle with ages and markings.

Par. 2. Dairy and breeding cattle from other than accredited herds.—Except as hereinafter provided in this regulation, dairy and breeding cattle from other than Canadian tuberculosis-free accredited herds offered for importation from Canada into the United States shall be accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate showing that he has inspected the said cattle and found them free from any evidences of contagious disease and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. They shall also be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test, which test shall have been made within 60 days next preceding the date of importation. The date and place of testing and a description of the cattle tested showing their ages and markings shall be given in such certificate. The aforementioned certificates shall be signed or indorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government. Cattle herein described when not accompanied by the aforementioned certificates shall be detained in quarantine at the port of entry for a period of not less than three days and be subjected to a tuberculin test by an inspector and such other tests as may be deemed necessary to determine their freedom from disease.

Par. 3. Grazing, feeding, and slaughter cattle.—Cattle offered for importation from Canada into the United States for grazing, feeding, and slaughter shall be accompanied by the certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian or by a certificate signed or indorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government, showing that the cattle have been inspected by him and are free from any evidence of contagious disease and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days: *Provided, however,* That such cattle arriving at the port of entry unaccompanied by either of the aforesaid certificates may be allowed entry subject to such conditions as the chief of bureau may prescribe. Cattle of a dairy or breeding type, even though entered for grazing or feeding, may be detained in quarantine for such period as within the discretion of the inspector at the port of entry may be necessary, not less, however, than three days, and during such detention shall be tuberculin tested by an inspector.

Par. 4. Cattle from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.—Cattle from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, at Toronto, Ontario, and have not been in Canada in excess of 30 days, may be returned to the United States within a period of 10 days from the close of said fair without the certificates specified in this regulation: *Provided,* They are accompanied by copies of the tuberculin-test certificates which were accepted by the Canadian authorities at the time of entry into Canada: *And provided further,* That they are accompanied by a signed statement of the shipper or his agent to the effect that the cattle presented for entry are the identical cattle covered by the said tuberculin-test certificates and showing the date upon which the cattle entered Canada, and that they were shipped direct from the Canadian port of entry to the said fair and returned therefrom direct to the the United States port of entry. When especially ordered by the chief of bureau the provisions of this paragraph may be extended to include cattle exhibited at other recognized expositions in Canada.

Placarding Cars and Marking Waybills

REGULATION 24. Transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of all cars carrying shipments of cattle which are imported from Canada for slaughter durable placards not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldfaced letters not less than 1½ inches in height the words "Canadian cattle for slaughter." Each of the waybills pertaining to such shipments shall be plainly marked on the face thereof by the transportation company with the words "Canadian cattle for slaughter." If the placards are removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company. If the cattle are transferred en route to other cars, or the cattle are rebilled, the cars to which the cattle are transferred and the new waybills shall be placarded and marked in the same manner by the carrier which further transports the cattle or rebills the same.

Sheep and Goats *

REGULATION 25. Paragraph 1. Breeding, feeding, and grazing.—Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada into the United States for purposes other than slaughter shall be accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate showing that as a result of a careful physical examination of the sheep and goats on the premises of origin no evidence of contagious disease was found and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of inspection. Such certificate shall be signed by a Canadian official veterinarian or signed or indorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government. When not accompanied by the certificate specified in this regulation, said sheep and goats shall be held in quarantine for a period of not less than 10 days and shall be dipped and subjected to such tests or other treatment as may be ordered by the chief of bureau.

Par. 2. Slaughter.—Sheep and goats for slaughter may be imported from Canada into the United States without the certificates specified in paragraph 1 of this regulation, but shall be subject to the provisions of regulations 20 and 22.

Swine

REGULATION 26. Paragraph 1. All swine imported from Canada into the United States shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or indorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government certifying to the facts set forth in either paragraphs (a) or (b) following:

(a) That the swine have been immunized by simultaneous inoculation with anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus; that no hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises on which the swine were kept during the period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom; and that the swine were disinfected after immunization with a 2 per cent solution of a permitted saponified cresol solution.

(b) That no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles of the premises on which they have been kept for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom.

Par. 2. Swine imported from Canada into the United States unaccompanied by a certificate as specified in this regulation will be quarantined at the port of entry for a period of two weeks.

Horses

REGULATION 27. When so ordered by the chief of bureau, horses imported from Canada into the United States shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of mallein test signed by an official Canadian veterinarian or signed or indorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government, or shall be presented by the importer at the port of entry for such test by an inspector. Those used in connection with stock raising (cow ponies) or mining and those for other purposes, whether for pleasure, driving, or teaming, may be admitted into the United States without inspection for a temporary stay at ports along the border, not exceeding a period of 10 days, and the same provision shall apply to horses returning to the United States from Canada after a stay in Canada of not to exceed 10 days.

In-Bond Shipments

REGULATION 28. Cattle and sheep in bond for export, if accompanied by the certificate required by paragraph 2 of regulation 23 or by regulation 25, respectively, showing freedom from disease, and also horses in bond for export, may be admitted into the United States from Canada without inspection at any of the ports named in regulation 4, in transit to and for export from Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., and New York, N. Y., subject to inspection at the port of export, provided, however, that such animals shall be inspected at the port of entry or at any points at which the bureau has inspectors stationed, if directed by the chief of bureau.

* Certificates will not be required for wild sheep, deer, and other wild ruminants originating in and shipped direct from Canada.

MEXICO

Importations Prohibited

REGULATION 29. Owing to the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in livestock in Mexico and because that country adjoins the United States, no cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, or swine originating in that portion thereof situated southeast, east, or northeast of the Tehuantepec National Railway which crosses the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or shipped via and unloaded within said described area, shall be imported into the United States.

Declaration of Purpose

REGULATION 30. For all cattle, sheep, goats, and swine offered for importation into the United States from Mexico there shall be presented to the collector of customs at the time of entry a statement signed by the owner or importer showing clearly the purpose for which said animals are to be imported.

Animals for Slaughter

REGULATION 31. Animals imported from Mexico into the United States for slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry, or, upon special permission obtained from the chief of bureau, they may be consigned to other points and there slaughtered within the period aforesaid.

Permits Required

REGULATION 32. A permit as required by regulation 5 of these regulations shall be secured for ruminants and swine to be shipped by water from Mexico to the United States.

Cattle From Other Than Tick-Infested Areas

REGULATION 33. *Paragraph 1. Certificate of official veterinarian.*—All cattle, except as provided by regulation 34, offered for importation into the United States from Mexico shall be accompanied by the certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he inspected the said cattle at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of contagious disease and that so far as it has been possible to determine they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenic, southern, or Texas fever, during the preceding 60 days, and if shipped by rail the certificate shall further specify that the cattle have been loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars for transportation direct to the port of entry.

Par. 2. Certificate of the importer.—All cattle, except as provided by regulation 34, offered for importation into the United States from Mexico, shall be accompanied by a certificate of the importer or his agent supervising the shipment stating that said cattle while en route to the port of entry have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with cattle ticks.

Par. 3. Dairy and breeding cattle.—In addition to the certificates described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this regulation, all dairy and breeding cattle offered for importation from Mexico into the United States, except strictly range cattle, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government, which test shall have been made within 60 days next preceding the date of importation. The date and place of such test and a description of the cattle tested showing their ages and markings shall be given in such certificate. Such dairy and breeding cattle, when not accompanied by the certificates specified for said animals in this regulation, shall be detained in quarantine at the port of entry for a period of not less than 3 days in order to determine their freedom from disease, and, in the absence of a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test, shall be tuberculin tested by an inspector during the quarantine period.

Par. 4. Grazing, feeding, and slaughter cattle.—Cattle offered for importation from Mexico into the United States for grazing, feeding, or slaughter shall be accompanied by the certificates specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this regulation, and, in the absence of such certificates, they shall be admitted only under such conditions as the chief of bureau may prescribe. Cattle for grazing and feeding,

when of a dairy or breeding type, even though accompanied by the certificates specified under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this regulation, may be detained in quarantine for such period as within the discretion of the inspector at the port of entry may be necessary, not less, however, than three days, and during such detention shall be tuberculin tested by an inspector.

Cattle From Tick-Infested Areas

REGULATION 34. Cattle which have been infested with or exposed to cattle ticks may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The cattle shall be accompanied by the certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from cattle ticks and any evidence of contagious disease, and that so far as it has been possible to determine they have not been exposed to any such disease, except splenetic, southern, or Texas fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry. If for dairy or breeding purposes (unless strictly range cattle) they shall also be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test as described in paragraph 3, regulation 33, of these regulations.

(b) The cattle shall be shown by affidavit of the owner or his agent to have been dipped twice, with an interval of from 7 to 12 days, in an arsenical solution which at all times showed a minimum of 0.22 (twenty-two hundredths) per cent of arsenious oxide in solution.

(c) The importer, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(d) The cattle, when offered for entry, shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector 10 to 14 days after the last dipping required by paragraph (b) hereof. If found to be infested with cattle ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again been twice dipped in the manner provided by paragraph (b) hereof.

(e) The cattle shall be imported through a quarantine station designated in regulation 4 of these regulations equipped with facilities necessary for proper inspection and dipping.

(f) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle is made without exposure to ticks.

(g) Cattle otherwise eligible for importation, if unaccompanied by the certificate specified in paragraph 1 (a) of this regulation, may be allowed entry subject to such conditions as the chief of bureau may prescribe. Those for breeding, except strictly range cattle, and those for dairying, when not accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test, shall be detained in quarantine at the port of entry for a period of not less than 3 days and be tuberculin tested by an inspector. Cattle of a dairy or breeding type, except steers and spayed heifers, subject to the provisions of this regulation, even though entered for grazing or feeding, may be detained in quarantine for such period as within the discretion of the inspector at the port of entry may be necessary, not less, however, than 3 days, and during such detention shall be tuberculin tested by an inspector.

Sheep and Goats *

REGULATION 35. *Paragraph 1. Breeding, feeding, and grazing.*—Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico into the United States for purposes other than slaughter shall be accompanied by the certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that as a result of a careful

* Certificates will not be required for wild sheep, deer, and other wild ruminants originating in and shipped direct from Mexico.

physical examination by him of such sheep and goats on the premises of origin no evidence of contagious disease was found, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep shall be detained at the port of entry until they have been dipped once under supervision of an inspector, and, in the absence of such certificate, said sheep shall be held in quarantine for not less than 10 days and at the discretion of the inspector shall be again dipped under his supervision. Goats unaccompanied by such certificate shall be detained at the port of entry for a period of not less than 10 days, during which time they shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the chief of bureau to determine their freedom from disease.

Par. 2. Slaughter.—Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico into the United States for slaughter shall be accompanied by a statement of the owner or vendor showing that no disease communicable to animals of their kind has existed on the premises on which they have been kept for 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry. Such sheep and goats, when not accompanied by the statement specified, shall be detained at the port of entry for a period of not less than 3 days in order to determine their freedom from disease.

Swine *

REGULATION 36. Paragraph 1. Breeding and feeding.—All swine offered for importation from Mexico into the United States for breeding and feeding shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles of the premises on which they have been kept for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom. In addition all such swine shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the department for preventing the spread of this disease. In the absence of the certificate as herein specified such swine shall be detained at the port of entry for a period of not less than two weeks and in addition to immunization against hog cholera be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the chief of bureau to determine their freedom from disease.

Par. 2. Slaughter.—All swine offered for importation from Mexico into the United States for slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate of the kind specified in paragraph 1 of this regulation. In the absence of the required certificate such swine shall be detained at the port of entry for a period of not less than two weeks and shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the chief of bureau to determine their freedom from disease. They shall be handled and shipped as specified under regulation 31 of this order.

Horses

REGULATION 37. Paragraph 1. When so ordered by the chief of bureau horses offered for importation from Mexico into the United States shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood or other tests as may be deemed necessary by him to determine their freedom from disease. Horses admitted from Mexico into the United States in bond for export therefrom shall be subject to inspection at any point at which the bureau has inspectors stationed.

Par. 2. Tick-infested horses.—Horses offered for importation from Mexico into the United States, if infested with cattle ticks, shall be prohibited entry until they have been first dipped in a permitted arsenical solution or otherwise treated in a manner approved by the chief of bureau.

Par. 3. Horses for temporary stay.—Horses used in connection with stock raising (cow ponies) or mining, and those for other purposes, whether for pleasure, driving, or teaming, may be admitted from the tick-free area of Mexico into the United States without inspection for a temporary stay at ports along the border, not exceeding a period of 10 days, and the same provision shall apply to horses returning to the United States from Mexico after a stay in

* A certificate as specified in this regulation will not be required for wild swine for exhibition purposes, and such animals will not be required to undergo immunization against hog cholera.

Mexico of not to exceed 10 days: *Provided, however,* That any such horses from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall not be exempt from the requirements of this regulation.

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

Permits Required

REGULATION 38. A permit as provided in regulation 5 of these regulations shall be secured for the importation of ruminants and swine from countries of Central America or the West Indies: *Provided, however,* That no permits shall be issued for cattle from countries or islands infested with cattle ticks.

Ruminants

REGULATION 39. Ruminants offered for importation into the United States from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be accompanied by a certificate of the importer or his agent stating that the animals have been in the country from which directly shipped to the United States for a period of not less than 60 days immediately preceding the date of such shipment and that during such time no contagious disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. All such animals shall be quarantined at the port of entry for a period of not less than one week, and in the absence of the aforesaid certificate the animals shall be quarantined for not less than two weeks. All animals described in this regulation shall be subjected during the quarantine period to such dipping, blood tests, or other tests as may be ordered in each instance by the chief of bureau in order to determine their freedom from disease.

Swine

REGULATION 40. *Paragraph 1.* Swine offered for importation into the United States from countries of Central America and the West Indies for purposes other than slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate of the importer or his agent stating that the said animals have been in the country from which directly shipped to the United States for a period of not less than 60 days immediately preceding the date of such shipment and that during such time no contagious disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. In addition, said swine shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 1 week, and in the absence of said certificate shall be quarantined not less than 2 weeks. While under quarantine said swine, with the exception of wild swine, shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the department for preventing the spread of this disease, and wild swine shall be subjected to such blood or other tests as may be ordered by the chief of bureau in each instance in order to determine their freedom from disease.

Par. 2. Slaughter.—All swine offered for importation into the United States from countries of Central America and the West Indies for slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate of the kind specified in paragraph 1 of this regulation. In the absence of the required certificate such swine shall be detained at the port of entry for a period of not less than two weeks and shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the chief of bureau to determine their freedom from disease. They shall be handled and shipped as specified under Regulation 31 of this order.

Horses

REGULATION 41. *Paragraph 1.* When so ordered by the chief of bureau, horses offered for importation into the United States from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood or other tests as may be deemed necessary by him in order to determine their freedom from disease. Race horses returning to the United States from the West Indies, in lieu of inspection at the port of entry as specified in regulation 9, shall be inspected at such point as the chief of bureau shall direct.

Par. 2. Horses offered for importation into the United States from countries of Central America and the West Indies, if infested with cattle ticks, shall not enter the United States until they have been first dipped in a permitted arsenical solution or otherwise treated in a manner approved by the chief of bureau.

APPENDIX

LAWS UNDER WHICH THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS ARE MADE

Extracts from an act of Congress entitled "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes." Approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L. 414), as amended June 28, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 774).

SEC. 6. That the importation of meat, cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within 60 days next before their importation, is hereby prohibited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico into the State of Texas of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom. Any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation within the knowledge of the master or owner of such vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized, at the expense of the owner, to place and retain in quarantine all neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and all swine, imported into the United States, at such ports as he may designate for such purposes, and under such conditions as he may by regulation prescribe, respectively, for the several classes of animals above described; and for this purpose he may have and maintain possession of all lands, buildings, tools, fixtures, and appurtenances now in use for the quarantine of neat cattle, and hereafter purchase, construct, or rent as may be necessary, and he may appoint veterinary surgeons, inspectors, officers, and employees by him deemed necessary to maintain such quarantine, and provide for the execution of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the importation of all animals described in this act into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as quarantine stations, is hereby prohibited; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be slaughtered such of the animals named in this act as may be, under regulations prescribed by him, adjudged to be infected with any contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals; and that the value of animals so slaughtered as being so exposed to infection, but not infected, may be ascertained by the agreement of the Secretary of Agriculture and owners thereof, if practicable; otherwise by the appraisal by two persons familiar with the character and value of such property, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision, if they agree, shall be final; otherwise the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide between them, and his decision shall be final; and the amount of the value thus ascertained shall be paid to the owner thereof out of money in the Treasury appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but no payment shall be made for any animal imported in violation of the provisions of this act. If any animals, subject to quarantine according to the provisions of this act, are brought into any port of the United States where no quarantine station is established, the collector of such port shall require the same to be conveyed by the vessel on which they are imported or are found to the nearest quarantine station, at the expense of the owner.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause careful inspection to be made by a suitable officer of all imported animals described in this act, to ascertain whether such animals are infected with contagious diseases or have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, which shall then either be placed in quarantine or dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and all food, litter, manure, clothing, utensils, and other appliances that have been so related to such animals on board ship as to be judged liable to convey infection shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture

may cause inspection to be made of all animals described in this act intended for exportation, and provide for the disinfection of all vessels engaged in the transportation thereof, and of all barges or other vessels used in the conveyance of such animals intended for export to the ocean steamer or other vessels, and of all head ropes and other appliances used in exportation, by such orders and regulations as he may prescribe; and if, upon such inspection, any such animals shall be adjudged, under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be infected or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, they shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation; the expense of all the inspection and disinfection provided for in this section to be borne by the owners of the vessels on which such animals are exported.

An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes. Approved February 2, 1903. (32 Stat. L., 791.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous, contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other livestock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections 4 and 5 of an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May 29, 1884 (23 U. S. Stat. p. 31), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other livestock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals so inspected and certified may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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